

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To: Schellinger Construction Company, Inc.	Permit #3284-00
P.O. Box 39	Application Complete: 08/13/03
Columbia Falls, Montana 59912	Preliminary Determination Issued: 09/18/03
	Department Decision Issued: 10/06/03
	Permit Final: 10/22/03
	AFS #777-3284

An air quality permit, with conditions, is hereby granted to Schellinger Construction Company, Inc. (Schellinger), pursuant to Sections 75-2-204 and 211, Montana Code Annotated (MCA), as amended, and the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.8.740, *et seq.*, as amended, for the following:

Section I: Permitted Facilities

A. Permitted Equipment

Schellinger operates a portable crushing/screening facility at various locations throughout Montana. A complete list of the permitted equipment is contained in Section I.A of the permit analysis.

B. Plant Location

Schellinger operates a portable crushing/screening facility that will initially locate in the NE ¼ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, in Flathead County, Montana. However, Permit #3284-00 applies while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas having a Department of Environmental Quality (Department) approved permitting program, tribal lands, or those areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. Addendum 1 is included in this permit, to allow Schellinger to locate in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas, including specified locations within the nonattainment areas during the winter months. *A Missoula County air quality permit will be required for locations within Missoula County, Montana.*

Section II: Conditions and Limitations

A. Emission Limitations

1. Schellinger shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any non-New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) affected equipment, any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.304 and ARM 17.8.752).
2. Water and water spray bars shall be available on site at all times and used, as necessary, to maintain compliance with the opacity limitation in Section II.A.1 (ARM 17.8.752).
3. Schellinger shall not cause or authorize the use of any street, road, or parking lot without taking reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne particulate matter (ARM 17.8.308 and ARM 17.8.752).
4. Schellinger shall treat all unpaved portions of the haul roads, access roads, parking lots, or the general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain compliance with the reasonable precautions limitation in Section II.A.3 (ARM 17.8.752).

5. Schellinger shall not operate more than two crushers at any given time and the combined maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 400 tons per hour (TPH) (ARM 17.8.749).
6. Crusher production from the facility shall be limited to 3,504,000 tons during any combined rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749).
7. Schellinger shall not operate more than one screen at any given time and the maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 200 TPH (ARM 17.8.749).
8. Screen production from the facility shall be limited to 1,752,000 tons during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749).
9. Schellinger shall not operate more than one diesel generator at any given time and the maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 520 Kilowatts (kW) (ARM 17.8.749).
10. If the permitted equipment is used in conjunction with any other equipment owned or operated by Schellinger at the same site, production shall be limited to correspond with an emission level that does not exceed 250 tons during any rolling 12-month time period. Any calculations used to establish production levels shall be approved by the Department (ARM 17.8.749).

B. Testing Requirements

1. All compliance source tests shall conform to the requirements of the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual (ARM 17.8.106).
2. The Department may require testing (ARM 17.8.105).

C. Operational Reporting Requirements

1. If this portable crushing/screening plant is moved to another location, an Intent to Transfer Form must be sent to the Department. In addition, a Public Notice Form for Change of Location must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to which the transfer is to be made, at least 15 days prior to the move. The Intent to Transfer Form and the proof of publication (affidavit) of the Public Notice Form for Change of Location must be submitted to the Department prior to the move. These forms are available from the Department (ARM 17.8.765).
2. Schellinger shall maintain on-site records showing daily hours of operation and daily production rates for the last 12 months. All records compiled in accordance with this permit shall be maintained by Schellinger as a permanent business record for at least 5 years following the date of the measurement, shall be available at the plant site for inspection by the Department, and shall be submitted to the Department upon request (ARM 17.8.749).
3. Schellinger shall supply the Department with annual production information for all emission points, as required by the Department in the annual emission inventory request. The request will include, but is not limited to, all sources of emissions identified in the most recent emission inventory report and sources identified in Section I.A of the permit analysis.

Production information shall be gathered on a calendar-year basis and submitted

to the Department by the date required in the emission inventory request. Information shall be in units, as required by the Department. This information may be used for calculating operating fees, based on actual emissions from the facility, and/or to verify compliance with permit limitations (ARM 17.8.505).

4. Schellinger shall notify the Department of any construction or improvement project conducted, pursuant to ARM 17.8.745, that would include a change in control equipment, stack height, stack diameter, stack flow, stack gas temperature, source location, or fuel specifications, or would result in an increase in source capacity above its permitted operation or the addition of a new emission unit. The notice must be submitted to the Department, in writing, 10 days prior to start-up or use of the proposed de minimis change, or as soon as reasonably practicable in the event of an unanticipated circumstance causing the de minimis change, and must include the information requested in ARM 17.8.745(1)(d) (ARM 17.8.745).
5. Schellinger shall document, by month, the total crushing production for the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Schellinger shall total the crushing production during the previous 12 months to verify compliance with the limitation in Section II.A.6. A written report of the compliance verification shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).
6. Schellinger shall document, by month, the total screening production for the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Schellinger shall total the screening production during the previous 12 months to verify compliance with the limitation in Section II.A.8. A written report of the compliance verification shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

Section III: Addendum

Schellinger shall comply with all conditions in Addendum 1 to this permit, as appropriate (ARM 17.8.749).

Section IV: General Conditions

- A. Inspection – Schellinger shall allow the Department’s representatives access to the source at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections or surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, auditing any monitoring equipment (CEMS, CERMS) or observing any monitoring or testing, and otherwise conducting all necessary functions related to this permit.
- B. Waiver - The permit and all the terms, conditions, and matters stated herein shall be deemed accepted if Schellinger fails to appeal as indicated below.
- C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations - Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Schellinger of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule, or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM 17.8.740, *et seq.* (ARM 17.8.756).
- D. Enforcement - Violations of limitations, conditions, and requirements contained herein may constitute grounds for permit revocation, penalties, or other enforcement as specified in Section 75-2-401, *et seq.*, MCA.
- E. Appeals - Any person or persons jointly or severally adversely affected by the

Department's decision may request, within 15 days after the Department renders its decision, upon affidavit setting forth the grounds therefore, a hearing before the Board of Environmental Review (Board). A hearing shall be held under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act. The filing of a request for a hearing postpones the effective date of the Department's decision until the conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a final decision by the Board. The Department's decision on the application is not final unless 15 days have elapsed and there is no request for a hearing under this section.

- F. Permit Inspection - As required by ARM 17.8.755, Inspection of Permit, a copy of the air quality permit shall be made available for inspection by Department personnel at the location of the permitted source.
- G. Construction Commencement - Construction must begin within 3 years of permit issuance and proceed with due diligence until the project is complete or the permit shall be revoked.
- H. Permit Fees - Pursuant to Section 75-2-220, MCA, as amended by the 1991 Legislature, failure to pay the annual operation fee by Schellinger may be grounds for revocation of this permit, as required by that section and rules adopted thereunder by the Board.
- I. The Department may modify the conditions of this permit based on local conditions of any future site. These factors may include, but are not limited to, local terrain, meteorological conditions, proximity to residences, etc.
- J. Schellinger shall comply with the conditions contained in this permit while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas having a Department approved permitting program.

PERMIT ANALYSIS
Schellinger Construction Company, Inc.
Permit Number 3284-00

I. Introduction/Process Description

A. Permitted Equipment

Schellinger Construction Company, Inc. (Schellinger) owns and operates a portable crushing/screening facility consisting of a portable 1979 Pioneer jaw crusher (up to 200 tons per hour (TPH)), a 1979 Pioneer rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH), a 1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH), a diesel generator (up to 520 kilowatts (kW)), and associated equipment. The proposed original location for the facility is the SE ¼ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, in Flathead County, Montana. Permit #3284-00 will apply to the source while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas having a Department of Environmental Quality (Department) approved permitting program, those areas considered to be tribal lands, or those areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas. Addendum 1 is included in this permit, to allow Schellinger to locate in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas, including specified locations within the nonattainment areas during the winter months. *A Missoula County air quality permit will be required for locations within Missoula County, Montana.*

B. Process Description

Schellinger proposes to use this crushing/screening plant to crush and sort sand and gravel materials for use in various construction operations. For a typical operational setup, unprocessed materials are loaded into the crushing/screening plant by a hopper and transferred by conveyor to the crushers, where the material is crushed. Materials are then sent to the screens, where they are separated and conveyed to stockpile.

II. Applicable Rules and Regulations

The following are partial explanations of some applicable rules and regulations that apply to the facility. The complete rules are stated in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) and are available, upon request, from the Department. Upon request, the Department will provide references for locations of complete copies of all applicable rules and regulations or copies where appropriate.

A. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 1 - General Provisions, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.101 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.
2. ARM 17.8.105 Testing Requirements. Any person or persons responsible for the emission of any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere shall, upon written request of the Department, provide the facilities and necessary equipment (including instruments and sensing devices) and shall conduct tests, emission or ambient, for such periods of time as may be necessary, using methods approved by the Department.

3. ARM 17.8.106 Source Testing Protocol. The requirements of this rule apply to any emission source testing conducted by the Department, any source, or other entity as required by any rule in this chapter, or any permit or order issued pursuant to this chapter, or the provisions of the Clean Air Act of Montana, 75-2-101, *et seq.*, Montana Code Annotated (MCA).

Schellinger shall comply with all requirements contained in the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual, including, but not limited to, using the proper test methods and supplying the required reports. A copy of the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual is available from the Department upon request.

4. ARM 17.8.110 Malfunctions. (2) The Department must be notified promptly by telephone whenever a malfunction occurs that can be expected to create emissions in excess of any applicable emission limitation or to continue for a period greater than 4 hours.
5. ARM 17.8.111 Circumvention. (1) No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminant that would otherwise violate an air pollution control regulation. (2) No equipment that may produce emissions shall be operated or maintained in such a manner that a public nuisance is created.

B. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 2 - Ambient Air Quality, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.210 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide
2. ARM 17.8.211 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide
3. ARM 17.8.212 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide
4. ARM 17.8.220 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Settled Particulate Matter
5. ARM 17.8.223 Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM₁₀

Schellinger must comply with the applicable ambient air quality standards.

C. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 3 - Emission Standards, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.304 Visible Air Contaminants. This rule requires that no person may cause or authorize emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any source installed after November 23, 1968, that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes.
2. ARM 17.8.308 Particulate Matter, Airborne. (1) This rule requires an opacity limitation of less than 20% for all fugitive emission sources and that reasonable precautions be taken to control emissions of airborne particulate matter. (2) Under this rule, Schellinger shall not cause or authorize the use of any street, road, or parking lot without taking reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne particulate matter.
3. ARM 17.8.309 Particulate Matter, Fuel Burning Equipment. This rule requires that no person shall cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter caused by the combustion of fuel in excess of the amount determined by this rule.

4. ARM 17.8.310 Particulate Matter, Industrial Processes. This rule requires that no person shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess of the amount set forth in this rule.
5. ARM 17.8.322 Sulfur Oxide Emissions--Sulfur in Fuel. This rule requires that no person shall burn liquid, solid, or gaseous fuel in excess of the amount set forth in this rule.
6. ARM 17.8.324 Hydrocarbon Emissions--Petroleum Products. (3) No person shall load or permit the loading of gasoline into any stationary tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more from any tank truck or trailer, except through a permanent submerged fill pipe, unless such tank truck or trailer is equipped with a vapor loss control device as described in (1) of this rule.
7. ARM 17.8.340 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. This rule incorporates, by reference, 40 CFR 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). The owner or operator of any stationary source or modification, as defined and applied in 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS, shall comply with the standards and provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.

In order for a crushing/screening plant to be subject to NSPS requirements, two specific criteria must be met. First, the crushing/screening plant must meet the definition of an affected facility and, second, the equipment in question must have been constructed, reconstructed, or modified after August 31, 1983. Based on the information submitted by Schellinger, at the time of issuance of Permit #3284-00, the crushing/screening equipment to be used under Permit #3284-00 is not currently subject to NSPS requirements because the date of manufacture of the crushers and screens is prior to the NSPS applicability date (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A General Provisions, and Subpart OOO, Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plants).

D. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 5 - Air Quality Permit Application, Operation, and Open Burning Fees, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.504 Air Quality Permit Application Fees. This rule requires that Schellinger submit an air quality permit application fee concurrent with the submittal of an air quality permit application. A permit application is incomplete until the proper application fee is paid to the Department. Schellinger submitted the appropriate permit application fee as required for the current permit action.
2. ARM 17.8.505 Air Quality Operation Fees. An annual air quality operation fee must, as a condition of continued operation, be submitted to the Department by each source of air contaminants holding an air quality permit, excluding an open burning permit, issued by the Department. This operation fee is based on the actual or estimated actual amount of air pollutants emitted during the previous calendar year.

An air quality operation fee is separate and distinct from an air quality permit application fee. The annual assessment and collection of the air quality operation fee, described above, shall take place on a calendar-year basis. The Department may insert into any final permit issued after the effective date of these rules, such conditions as may be necessary to require the payment of an air quality operation fee on a calendar-year basis, including provisions that pro-rate the required fee amount.

E. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 7 - Permit, Construction and Operation of Air Contaminant

Sources, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.740 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.
2. ARM 17.8.743 Montana Air Quality Permits--When Required. This rule requires a person to obtain an air quality permit or permit alteration to construct, modify, or use any asphalt plant, crusher, or screen that has the Potential to Emit (PTE) greater than 15 tons per year of any pollutant. Schellinger has the potential to emit more than 15 tons per year of total particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO); therefore, an air quality permit is required.
3. ARM 17.8.744 Montana Air Quality Permits--General Exclusions. This rule identifies the activities that are not subject to the Montana Air Quality Permit Program.
4. ARM 17.8.745 Montana Air Quality Permits—Exclusion for De Minimis Changes. This rule identifies the de minimis changes at permitted facilities that do not require a permit under the Montana Air Quality Permit Program.
5. ARM 17.8.748 New or Modified Emitting Units--Permit Application Requirements. (1) This rule requires that a permit application be submitted prior to installation, modification, or use of a source. Schellinger submitted the required permit application for the current permit action. (7) This rule requires that the applicant notify the public by means of legal publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the application for a permit. Schellinger submitted an affidavit of publication of public notice for the August 21, 2003, issue of the Daily Inter Lake, a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Kalispell in Flathead County, as proof of compliance with the public notice requirements.
6. ARM 17.8.749 Conditions for Issuance or Denial of Permit. This rule requires that the permits issued by the Department must authorize the construction and operation of the facility or emitting unit subject to the conditions in the permit and the requirements of this subchapter. This rule also requires that the permit must contain any conditions necessary to assure compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), the Clean Air Act of Montana, and rules adopted under those acts.
7. ARM 17.8.752 Emission Control Requirements. This rule requires a source to install the maximum air pollution control capability that is technically practicable and economically feasible, except that Best Available Control Technology (BACT) shall be utilized. The required BACT analysis is included in Section IV of this permit analysis.
8. ARM 17.8.755 Inspection of Permit. This rule requires that air quality permits shall be made available for inspection by the Department at the location of the source.
9. ARM 17.8.756 Compliance with Other Requirements. This rule states that nothing in the permit shall be construed as relieving Schellinger of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule,

- or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM 17.8.740, *et seq.*
10. ARM 17.8.759 Review of Permit Applications. This rule describes the Department's responsibilities for processing permit applications and making permit decisions on those permit applications that do not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.
 11. ARM 17.8.762 Duration of Permit. An air quality permit shall be valid until revoked or modified, as provided in this subchapter, except that a permit issued prior to construction of a new or altered source may contain a condition providing that the permit will expire unless construction is commenced within the time specified in the permit, which in no event may be less than 1 year after the permit is issued.
 12. ARM 17.8.763 Revocation of Permit. An air quality permit may be revoked upon written request of the permittee, or for violations of any requirement of the Clean Air Act of Montana, rules adopted under the Clean Air Act of Montana, the FCAA, rules adopted under the FCAA, or any applicable requirement contained in the Montana State Implementation Plan (SIP).
 13. ARM 17.8.764 Administrative Amendment to Permit. An air quality permit may be amended for changes in any applicable rules and standards adopted by the Board of Environmental Review (Board) or changed conditions of operation at a source or stack that do not result in an increase of emissions as a result of those changed conditions. The owner or operator of a facility may not increase the facility's emissions beyond those found in its permit, unless the increase meets the criteria in ARM 17.8.745 for a de minimis change not requiring a permit, or unless the owner or operator applies for and receives another permit in accordance with ARM 17.8.748, ARM 17.8.749, ARM 17.8.752, ARM 17.8.755, and ARM 17.8.756, and with all applicable requirements in ARM Title 17, Chapter 8, Subchapters 8, 9, 10.
 14. ARM 17.8.765 Transfer of Permit. (1) This rule states that an air quality permit may be transferred from one location to another if the Department receives a complete notice of Intent to Transfer location, the facility will operate in the new location for less than 1 year, the facility will comply with the FCAA and the Clean Air Act of Montana, and the facility complies with other applicable rules. (2) This rule states that an air quality permit may be transferred from one person to another if written notice of Intent to Transfer, including the names of the transferor and the transferee, is sent to the Department.

F. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 8 - Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.801 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this subchapter.
2. ARM 17.8.818 Review of Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications-- Source Applicability and Exemptions. The requirements contained in ARM 17.8.819 through ARM 17.8.827 shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the FCAA that it would emit, except as this subchapter would otherwise allow.

This facility is not a major stationary source since it is not a listed source and the facility's PTE is less than 250 tons per year (excluding fugitive emissions) of any air

- pollutant.
- G. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 12 - Operating Permit Program Applicability, including, but not limited to:
1. ARM 17.8.1201 Definitions. (23) Major Source under Section 7412 of the FCAA is defined as any stationary source having:
 - a. PTE > 100 tons/year of any pollutant;
 - b. PTE > 10 tons/year of any one Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP), PTE > 25 tons/year of a combination of all HAPs, or a lesser quantity as the Department may establish by rule; or
 - c. PTE > 70 tons/year of PM₁₀ in a serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
 2. ARM 17.8.1204 Air Quality Operating Permit Program Applicability. (1) Title V of the FCAA Amendments of 1990 requires that all sources, as defined in ARM 17.8.1204(1), obtain a Title V Operating Permit. In reviewing and issuing Air Quality Permit #3284-00 for the Schellinger facility, the following conclusions were made:
 - a. The facility's permitted PTE is less than 100 tons/year for any pollutant.
 - b. The facility's PTE is less than 10 tons/year of any one HAP and less than 25 tons/year of all HAPs.
 - c. This source is not located in a serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
 - d. This facility is not subject to any current NESHAP standards.
 - e. This facility is not currently subject to NSPS standards.
 - f. This source is not a Title IV affected source nor a solid waste combustion unit.
 - g. This source is not an EPA designated Title V source.

Based on these facts, the Department determined that Schellinger will be a minor source of emissions as defined under Title V.

III. Emission Inventory

Source	Tons/Year					
	PM	PM ₁₀	NOx	VOC	CO	SOx
1979 Pioneer Jaw crusher (up to 200 TPH)	2.19	1.05				
1979 Pioneer Rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH)	2.19	1.05				
1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH)	13.80	6.57				
Material Transfer	12.70	6.13				
Pile Forming	14.72	7.01				
Bulk Loading	3.68	1.75				
Diesel Generator (up to 520 kW)	6.72	6.72	94.68	7.54	20.40	6.26
Haul Roads	2.74	1.23				
Total	58.74	31.51	94.68	7.54	20.40	6.26

- A complete emission inventory for Permit #3284-00 is on file with the Department.

IV. BACT Determination

A BACT determination is required for any new or modified source. Schellinger shall install on the new or modified source the maximum air pollution control capability that is technically practicable and economically feasible, except that BACT shall be used.

Schellinger shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the existing equipment any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes. Schellinger must take reasonable precautions to limit the fugitive emissions of airborne particulate matter from haul roads, access roads, parking areas, and the general area of operation.

Schellinger is required to use water spray bars and water and/or chemical dust suppressant, as necessary, to maintain compliance with the opacity and reasonable precaution limitations. The Department determined that using water spray bars and water and/or chemical dust suppressant to maintain compliance with the opacity requirements and reasonable precaution limitations constitutes BACT for these sources.

Due to the amount of PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, CO, VOC, and SO_x emissions produced by the diesel generator, add-on controls would be cost prohibitive as the source is small (a minor source of emissions, by industrial standards) and would only have seasonal and intermittent operations. Thus, the Department determined that no additional control constitutes BACT for the generator. The control options selected have controls and control costs similar to other recently permitted similar sources and these controls are capable of achieving the established emissions limits.

Addendum 1
Schellinger Construction Company, Inc.
Permit #3284-00

An addendum to air quality Permit #3284-00 is issued to Schellinger Construction Company, Inc. (Schellinger), pursuant to Section 75-2-204 and 211 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA), as amended, and Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.8.765, as amended, for the following:

I. Permitted Equipment

On August 28, 2003, Schellinger submitted an administrative amendment request to operate a portable 1979 Pioneer jaw crusher (up to 200 tons per hour (TPH)), a 1979 Pioneer rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH), a 1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH), a diesel generator (up to 520 kilowatts (kW)), and associated equipment. Schellinger will operate at various locations throughout Montana, including in or within 10 kilometers of the following PM₁₀ nonattainment areas: Butte, Columbia Falls, Kalispell, Libby, Thompson Falls, and Whitefish.

II. Seasonal and Site Restrictions

Addendum 1 applies to the Schellinger facility while operating at any location in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. Additionally, seasonal and site restrictions apply to the facility as follows:

- A. During the winter season (October 1-March 31) - The only locations in or within 10 km of a PM₁₀ nonattainment area where Schellinger may operate are: 1) the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23, Township 30 North, Range 21 West (A-1 Paving Hodgson Road Pit); 2) the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, Township 29 North, Range 22 West (Tutvedt Pit); 3) the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 29 North, Range 21 West (NUPAC Pit); 4) the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, Township 29 North, Range 21 West (A-1 Paving Pit); 5) the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 21, Township 30 North, Range 21 West (Carlson Pit); 6) the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 31 North, Range 22 West (Peschel Pit); 7) the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 27 North, Range 21 West (Spoklie Pit); and 8) the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 21 West (Mills Pit).
- B. During the summer season (April 1-September 30) – Schellinger may operate at any location in or within 10 kilometers of the Butte, Columbia Falls, Kalispell, Libby, Thompson Falls, and Whitefish PM₁₀ nonattainment areas.
- C. Schellinger shall comply with the limitations and conditions contained in Addendum #1 to Permit #3284-00 while operating in or within 10 km of any of the previously identified PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. Addendum #1 shall be valid until revoked or modified. The Department of Environmental Quality (Department) reserves the authority to modify Addendum #1 at any time based on local conditions of any future site. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, local terrain, meteorological conditions, proximity to residences or other businesses, etc.

III. LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

A. Operational Requirements

1. Water spray bars must be available and operated on the crusher and all transfer points whenever the crushing/screening plant is in operation (ARM 17.8.752).
2. All visible emissions from the crushing/screening plant may not exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.752).
3. Schellinger shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from any other equipment, such as screens or transfer points, any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.752).
4. Schellinger shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from haul roads, access roads, parking lots, or the general plant property any visible fugitive emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater (ARM 17.8.752).
5. Schellinger shall treat all unpaved portions of the access roads, parking lots, and general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain compliance with the 10% opacity limitation (ARM 17.8.752).
6. The combined crusher production for the facility shall not exceed 2,640 tons during any rolling 24-hour time period (ARM 17.8.752).
7. The screen production for the facility shall not exceed 1,320 tons during any rolling 24-hour time period (ARM 17.8.752).

B. Operational Reporting Requirements

1. Schellinger shall provide the Department with written notification of job completion within 10 working days of job completion (ARM 17.8.752).
2. Schellinger shall provide the Department with written notice of relocation of the permitted equipment within 15 working days before the physical transfer of equipment (ARM 17.8.765).
3. Production information for the sites covered by this addendum must be submitted to the Department with the annual emissions inventory. The information must include (ARM 17.8.752):
 - a. Tons of material crushed by each crusher at each site,
 - b. Tons of material screened by each screen at each site,
 - c. Tons of bulk material loaded at each site,
 - d. Daily hours of operation at each site,
 - e. Gallons of diesel used by the generator at each site,
 - f. Fugitive dust information consisting of all plant vehicles, including the following:
 - i. Number of vehicles
 - ii. Vehicle type

- iii. Vehicle weight, loaded
 - iv. Vehicle weight, unloaded
 - v. Number of tires on vehicle
 - vi. Average trip length
 - vii. Number of trips per day per vehicle
 - viii. Average vehicle speed
 - ix. Area of activity
 - x. Vehicle fuel usage (gasoline and diesel) annual total
- g. Fugitive dust control for haul roads and general plant area:
 - i. Hours of operation of water trucks
 - ii. Application schedule for chemical dust suppressant, if applicable
- 4. Schellinger shall document, by day, the combined total crushing production. Schellinger shall sum the combined total crushing production during the previous 24 hours to verify compliance with the limitation in Section III.A.6. A written report of compliance and the emissions inventory shall be submitted to the Department annually. The report for the previous calendar year shall be submitted and may be submitted along with the annual emissions inventory (ARM 17.8.752).
- 5. Schellinger shall document, by day, the total screening production. Schellinger shall sum the total screening production during the previous 24 hours to verify compliance with the limitation in Section III.A.7. A written report of compliance and the emissions inventory shall be submitted to the Department annually. The report for the previous calendar year shall be submitted and may be submitted along with the annual emissions inventory (ARM 17.8.752).

Addendum 1 Analysis
Schellinger Construction Company, Inc.
Permit #3284-00

I. Permitted Equipment

Schellinger Construction Company, Inc. (Schellinger), operates a portable 1979 Pioneer jaw crusher (up to 200 tons per hour (TPH)), a 1979 Pioneer rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH), a 1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH), a diesel generator (up to 520 kilowatts (kW)), and associated equipment.

II. Source Description

Schellinger proposes to use this crushing/screening plant to crush and sort sand and gravel materials for use in various construction operations. For a typical operational setup, unprocessed materials are loaded into the crushing/screening plant by a hopper and transferred by conveyor to the crushers, where the material is crushed. Materials are then sent to the screens, where they are separated and conveyed to stockpile.

III. Applicable Rules and Regulations

The following are partial quotations of some applicable rules and regulations that apply to the facility. The complete rules are stated in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) and are available, upon request, from the Department. Upon request, the Department will provide references for locations of complete copies of all applicable rules and regulations or copies where appropriate.

ARM 17.8, Subchapter 7 - Permit, Construction and Operation of Air Contaminant Sources, including, but not limited to:

- A. ARM 17.8.749 Conditions for Issuance of Permit. This rule requires that the permits issued by the Department must authorize the construction and operation of the facility or emitting unit subject to the conditions in the permit and the requirements of this subchapter. This rule also requires that the permit must contain any conditions necessary to assure compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), the Clean Air Act of Montana, and rules adopted under those acts.
- B. ARM 17.8.764 Administrative Amendment to Permit. An air quality permit may be amended for changes in any applicable rules and standards adopted by the Board of Environmental Review (Board) or changed conditions of operation at a source or stack that do not result in an increase of emissions as a result of those changed conditions. A source may not increase its emissions beyond those found in its permit unless the source applies for and receives another permit.
- C. ARM 17.8.765 Transfer of Permit. An air quality permit may be transferred from one location to another if:
 - 1. Written notice of Intent to Transfer location and proof of public notice are sent to the Department;
 - 2. The source will operate in the new location for a period of less than 1 year; and
 - 3. The source will not have any significant impact on any nonattainment area or any Class I area.

Schellinger must submit proof of compliance with the transfer and public notice requirements when they transfer to the location(s) covered by this addendum, and will only be allowed to stay in the new location for a period of less than 1 year. Also, implementing the conditions and controls of this addendum will keep Schellinger from having a significant impact on certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas.

IV. Emission Inventory

Source	Tons/Year					
	PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO _x
1979 Pioneer Jaw crusher (up to 200 TPH)	0.60	0.29				
1979 Pioneer Rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH)	0.60	0.29				
1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH)	3.79	1.81				
Material Transfer	3.49	1.69				
Pile Forming	4.05	1.93				
Bulk Loading	1.01	0.48				
Diesel Generator (up to 520 kW)	6.72	6.72	94.68	7.54	20.40	6.26
Haul Roads	2.74	1.23				
Total	23.00	14.44	94.68	7.54	20.40	6.26

- A complete emissions inventory for Permit #3284-00 is on file with the Department. This inventory is based on a SCREEN VIEW modeled process rate of 55 TPH.

V. Existing Air Quality

On July 1, 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM₁₀. Due to exceedances of the national standards for PM₁₀, the cities of Kalispell (and the nearby Evergreen area), Columbia Falls, Butte, Whitefish, Libby, Missoula, and Thompson Falls were designated by EPA as nonattainment for PM₁₀. As a result of this designation, the EPA required the Department and the City-County Health Departments to submit PM₁₀ State Implementation Plans (SIP). The SIPs consisted of emission control plans that controlled fugitive dust emissions from roads, parking lots, construction, and demolition, since technical studies identified these sources to be the major contributors to PM₁₀ emissions.

Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1 is for a portable crushing/screening plant to locate at sites in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas, including the proposed initial site location (the NE ¼ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, in Flathead County, Montana). The more stringent operating conditions contained in the addendum will minimize any potential impact on the nonattainment areas and will protect the national ambient air quality standards, including those for the proposed initial site location. Also, this facility is a portable source that would operate on an intermittent and temporary basis and any effects to air quality will be minor and short-lived.

VI. Air Quality Impacts

Permit #3284-00 will cover the operations of this portable crushing/screening plant while operating at any location within Montana, excluding those counties that have a Department approved permitting program, those areas that are tribal lands, or those areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. The initial site location has been identified in the NE ¼ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, in Flathead County, Montana. Addendum 1 to Permit #3284-00 will cover the operations of this portable crushing/screening plant, while operating in or within 10 km of the Kalispell, Columbia Falls, and Whitefish PM₁₀ nonattainment areas (8

specific sites) during the winter months (October 1 through March 31). Screen View modeling was used to establish production limits while operating at these wintertime locations. Additionally, the facility would also be allowed to operate in or within certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas during the summer months (April 1 through September 30). Thus, the limitations and conditions established in Addendum 1 would further reduce emissions in these areas and would be protective of the ambient air quality standards. In addition, this source is portable and any air quality impacts will be minimal.

VII. Taking or Damaging Analysis

As required by 2-10-101 through 105, Montana Code Annotated (MCA), the Department conducted a private property taking and damaging assessment and determined there are no taking or damaging implications.

VIII. Environmental Assessment

An environmental assessment, required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), was completed for this project. A copy is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Permitting and Compliance Division
Air and Waste Management Bureau
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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

Issued For: Schellinger Construction Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 39
Columbia Falls, Montana 59912

Permit Number: #3284-00

Preliminary Determination Issued: September 18, 2003

Department Decision Issued: October 6, 2003

Permit Final: October 22, 2003

1. *Legal Description of Site:* Schellinger submitted an application to operate a portable crushing/screening plant in the NE ¼ of Section 7, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, in Flathead County, Montana. Permit #3284-00 would apply while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas having a Department approved permitting program, those areas considered to be tribal lands, or those areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. *A Missoula County air quality permit would be required for locations within Missoula County, Montana.* Addendum 1 is included in this permit, to allow Schellinger to locate in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas, including specified locations within the nonattainment areas during the winter months.
2. *Description of Project:* The permit application proposes the construction and operation of a portable crushing/screening plant that would consist of a portable 1979 Pioneer jaw crusher (up to 200 tons per hour (TPH)), a 1979 Pioneer rolls crusher (up to 200 TPH), a 1979 Pioneer (5'x14') 4-deck screen (up to 200 TPH), a diesel generator (up to 520 kilowatts (kW)), and associated equipment. For a typical operational setup, unprocessed materials are loaded into the crushing/screening plant by a hopper and transferred by conveyor to the crushers, where the material is crushed. Materials are then sent to the screen, where they are separated and conveyed to stockpile.
3. *Objectives of Project:* The object of the project would be to produce business and revenue for the company through the increased sale and use of aggregate. The issuance of Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1 would allow Schellinger to operate the permitted equipment at various locations throughout Montana, including the proposed initial site location.
4. *Additional Project Site Information:* In many cases, this crushing/screening operation may move to a general site location or open cut pit, which has been previously permitted through the Industrial and Energy Minerals Bureau (IEMB). If this were the case, additional information for the site would be found in the Mined Land Reclamation Permit for that specific site.
5. *Alternatives Considered:* In addition to the proposed action, the Department considered the "no-action" alternative. The "no-action" alternative would deny issuance of the air quality preconstruction permit to the proposed facility. However, the Department does not consider the "no-action" alternative to be appropriate because Schellinger demonstrated compliance with all applicable rules and regulations as required for permit issuance. Therefore, the "no-action" alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

6. *A Listing of Mitigation, Stipulations, and Other Controls:* A listing of the enforceable permit conditions and a permit analysis, including a BACT analysis, would be contained in Permit #3284-00.
7. *Regulatory Effects on Private Property Rights:* The Department considered alternatives to the conditions imposed in this permit as part of the permit development. The Department determined the permit conditions would be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and to demonstrate compliance with those requirements and would not unduly restrict private property rights.
8. *The following table summarizes the potential physical and biological effects of the proposed project on the human environment. The “no action alternative” was discussed previously.*

		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Comments Included
A.	Terrestrial and Aquatic Life and Habitats			X			yes
B.	Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution			X			yes
C.	Geology and Soil Quality, Stability, and Moisture			X			yes
D.	Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality			X			yes
E.	Aesthetics			X			yes
F.	Air Quality			X			yes
G.	Unique Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resource			X			yes
H.	Demands on Environmental Resource of Water, Air, and Energy			X			yes
I.	Historical and Archaeological Sites			X			yes
J.	Cumulative and Secondary Impacts			X			yes

Summary of Comments on Potential Physical and Biological Effects: The following comments have been prepared by the Department.

A. Terrestrial and Aquatic Life and Habitats

Terrestrials would use the same area as the crushing/screening operations. The crushing/screening operations would be considered a minor source of emissions, with intermittent and seasonal operations. Therefore, only minor effects on terrestrial life would be expected as a result of equipment operations or from pollutant deposition.

Impacts on aquatic life could result from water runoff and pollutant deposition, but such impacts would be minor as the facility would be a minor source of emissions (with seasonal and intermittent operations) and only minor amounts of water (See Section 8.F) would be required to be used for pollution control. Since good dispersion of air pollutants would occur in the proposed area of operation and only a minor amount of air emissions would be generated, only minor deposition would occur. Also, the nearest stream (Trumbull Creek), an intermittent stream, is approximately 3/4 mile west of the permit area. The pit is also 1 1/3 miles northwest of the Flathead River. Therefore, only minor and temporary effects to aquatic life and habitat would be expected from the proposed crushing/screening operation because only minor amounts of pollutants would reach Trumbull creek (due to pollution dispersion and the distance between the operational site and the surrounding water resources).

B. Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution

Water would be used for dust suppression on the surrounding roadways and areas of operation and for pollution control for equipment operations. Minor surface and groundwater quality impacts would be expected as a result of using water for dust suppression because only small amounts of water would be required to be used. Also, the deposition of air pollutants would be minor (as described in Section 8.F of this EA) because the nearest stream is approximately 3/4 mile away and pollutants would be widely dispersed before reaching the water body. Further, additional water resource protection measures (as may be required by IEMB) may also assist in minimizing impacts to water resources.

C. Geology and Soil Quality, Stability, and Moisture

The construction of the crushing/screening operations would have only minimal impacts upon soils at the proposed site location since the facility is relatively small in size and would have seasonal and intermittent operations. Also, the topography of the site would allow for good pollutant dispersion and associated dispersion impacts to the surrounding area would be minimal. Therefore, any effects on geology and soil quality, stability, and moisture at the proposed operational site would be minor.

D. Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality

Because the facility would operate in an open-cut pit (at a site where good pollutant dispersion would occur since the area is open and flat) and because the facility would be a minor source of air emissions (See Section 8.F), impacts from the emissions from the site on vegetation would be minor. Also, because the water usage is minimal, as described in Section 8.B, and the associated soil disturbance is minimal, as described in Section 8.C, corresponding vegetative impacts would also be minimal.

E. Aesthetics

The crushing/screening operation would be visible and would create additional noise in the area. However, Permit #3284-00 would include conditions to control emissions, including visible emissions, from the plant. Also, because the crushing/screening operation is portable, would operate on an intermittent and seasonal basis, would locate within an open-cut pit, and would be adjacent to an unimproved roadway, any visual and noise impacts would be minor and short-lived.

F. Air Quality

The air quality impacts from the emissions of the crushing/screening operations would be minor because Permit #3284-00 would include conditions limiting the facility's opacity and crushing/screening production, as well as would require water spray bars and other means to control air pollution. Furthermore, the facility would be located in an area where good pollutant dispersion would occur, since the area is relatively flat and open, and would allow for good ventilation. Permit #3284-00 would also limit total emissions from the crushing/screening operation and any additional equipment operated at the site to 250 tons/year or less, excluding fugitive emissions.

The crushing/screening operations would have temporary and intermittent use, thereby further reducing potential air quality impacts from the facility emissions. Additionally, Addendum 1 to Permit #3284-00 would further limit facility production and required additional limitations and conditions when operating in these nonattainment areas. Because only small and intermittent amounts of deposition would be generated from the crushing/screening operation, only minor

impacts upon the surrounding environment would occur. Therefore, because good dispersion would exist within the area of operation, as a result of good ventilation allowed by the relatively flat and open terrain, Schellinger would be required to control emissions from facility operations and any air quality impacts would be minor.

G. Unique Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources

The Department, in an effort to assess any potential impacts to unique endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources in the initial area of operation, contacted the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP). MNHP search results concluded there are 16 such environmental resources found within the defined area. The defined area, in this case, is defined by the township and range of the proposed site, with an additional one-mile buffer. The species of special concern have been identified as the *Bryum Calobryoides*, *Cirsium Brevistylum*, *Aloina Brevirostris*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *Lathyrus Bijugatus*, *Silene Spaldingii*, *Cyperus Erythrorhizos*, *Ditrichum Ambiguum*, *Amblyodon Dealbatus*, *Castilleja Cervina*, *Cypripedium Parviflorum*, *Eriophorum Gracile*, *Ursus Arcots Horribilis*, *Oncorhynchus Clarki Lewisi*, *Salvelinus Confluentus*, and *Felis Lynx*.

The *Silene Spaldingii*, *Cyperus Erythrorhizos*, and *Eriophorum Gracile* are within the defined area, but these plant species are not within the same section as the proposed project site. Therefore, the species would be far enough away (1/2 mile or more) that the deposition of air pollutants from operating the equipment would have, at most, only minor effects upon the species of concern because the pollutants would be widely dispersed before any deposition would occur.

The *Bryum Calobryoides*, *Cirsium Brevistylum*, *Aloina Brevirostris*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *Lathyrus Bijugatus*, *Ditrichum Ambiguum*, *Amblyodon Dealbatus*, *Castilleja Cervina*, *Cypripedium Parviflorum* are not within the defined area and, therefore, would not be effected by the proposed project.

The *Eriophorum Gracile*, *Ursus Arcots Horribilis*, *Oncorhynchus Clarki Lewisi*, *Salvelinus Confluentus*, and *Felis Lynx* have all been generalized from many miles of potential habitat. The *Ursus Arcots Horribilis* and the *Felis Lynx* are mammals that would not likely inhabit this proposed site since the area is actively mined and is also approximately 1/3 mile north of Highway 2 and 1/2 miles west of the town of Columbia Falls. The *Ursus Arcots Horribilis*, *Salvelinus Confluentus*, and the *Oncorhynchus Clarki Lewisi* are fish species that would only be minimally affected by the proposed project, since the nearest body of water is 3/4 mile away.

H. Demands on Environmental Resources of Water, Air, and Energy

Due to the size of the facility, the crushing/screening operation would only require small quantities of water, air, and energy for proper operation. Small quantities of water would be used for dust suppression and would control emissions being generated at the site. Demands upon air resources would be minor because the source is small by industrial standards, with seasonal and intermittent operations, and because the air pollutants generated by the facility would be widely dispersed (see section 8.F of this EA). Energy requirements would also be small because the facility is a crushing/screening operation that would be powered by one diesel generator. The generator would use a limited amount of fuel (a non-renewable resource) and would be used on a seasonal and intermittent basis. Therefore, any impacts to water, air, and energy resources would be minor.

I. Historical and Archaeological Sites

The Department contacted the Montana Historical Society - State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) in an effort to identify any historical and/or archaeological sites that may be present in the proposed area of construction/operation. Search results concluded that there are no

previously recorded historical or archaeological resources of concern within the area proposed for initial operations. According to correspondence from the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, given the previous industrial disturbance in these areas, there would be a low likelihood of adverse disturbance to any known archaeological or historic site. Therefore, no impacts upon historical or -archaeological sites would be expected as a result of the proposed crushing/screening plant operations. However, any such effects would be expected to be minor and short-lived.

J. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

The crushing/screening operation would cause minor cumulative and secondary impacts to the physical and biological aspects of the human environment because the facility would generate emissions of PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, VOC, CO, and SO_x. Noise would also be generated by the equipment. Emissions and noise would cause minimal disturbance because the site is an existing open-cut pit, in an area currently designated and used for such operations, and no new types of impacts upon the area would be created. However, cumulative impacts from operating equipment in these nonattainment areas may occur, but such impacts upon the operational sites would be minimal. This is because equipment operations in nonattainment areas have production limitations that are based upon the amount and type of equipment used and typically requires production limits and hourly operational limits on most permitted facilities (in which adding additional equipment would only reduce plant production). Additionally, this facility, in combination with the other emissions from Schellinger's equipment operations at the same site would not be permitted to exceed 250 tons per year of non-fugitive emissions at any site. Overall, any impacts to the physical and biological aspects of the human environment would be minor.

9. *The following table summarizes the potential economic and social effects of the proposed project on the human environment. The "no action alternative" was discussed previously.*

		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Comments Included
A.	Social Structures and Mores				X		yes
B.	Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity				X		yes
C.	Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenue			X			yes
D.	Agricultural or Industrial Production			X			yes
E.	Human Health			X			yes
F.	Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities			X			yes
G.	Quantity and Distribution of Employment			X			yes
H.	Distribution of Population				X		yes
I.	Demands for Government Services			X			yes
J.	Industrial and Commercial Activity			X			yes
K.	Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals			X			yes
L.	Cumulative and Secondary Impacts			X			yes

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS: The Department has prepared the following comments.

A. Social Structures and Mores

The crushing/screening operation would cause no disruption to the social structures and mores in the area because of the source location, permit conditions and limitations in Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1, and the facilities size and intermittent operations. The nearest household is approximately 1/10 mile away and the facility would be required to operate according to Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1, so, no impacts to social structures or mores would result. This is because of the facility would be a minor source of emissions (by industrial standards) and would only have intermittent operations. Also, the equipment would be located in an existing open-cut pit that is currently designated and used for the crushing/screening of aggregate and would not be any different than the sources that are allowed to and have already utilized the site.

B. Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity

The cultural uniqueness and diversity of the area would not be impacted by the proposed crushing/screening operation because the site and surrounding area have been designated and used for such purposes in the past. Furthermore, the site is separated from the general population. Additionally, the facility would be considered a portable/temporary source with seasonal and intermittent operations. The predominant use of the surrounding area would not change as a result of this project.

C. Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenue

The crushing/screening operation would have little, if any, impact on the local and state tax base and tax revenue because the facility would be a relatively small industrial source and would operate seasonally and intermittently. The facility would require the use of only two employees. Thus, only minor, if any, impacts to the local and state tax base and revenue could be expected from the employees and facility production. Furthermore, the impacts to local tax base and revenue is expected to be minor because the source would also be portable and the money generated for taxes would be widespread.

D. Agricultural or Industrial Production

The crushing/screening operations would have only a minor impact on local industrial production since the facility is a minor source of material production. There would be minor effects on agricultural land because the facility would be operating in an open-cut pit, surrounded by an area that could be used for agricultural. Also, the facility operations are small and temporary in nature, and would be permitted with operational conditions and limitations that would minimize impacts upon surrounding vegetation, as described in Section 8.D of this EA. Additionally, pollution control would be utilized on equipment operations and production limits would be established to protect the surrounding environment.

E. Human Health

Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1 would incorporate conditions to ensure that the crushing/screening facility would be operated in compliance with all applicable air quality rules and standards. These rules and standards are designed to be protective of human health. As described in Section 8.F. of this EA, the air emissions from this facility would be minimized by the use of water spray and other emission limits that would be established in Permit #3284-00 and Addendum 1. Therefore, only minor impacts would be expected upon human health from the

proposed crushing/screening facility.

F. Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities

The crushing/screening plant would be operated adjacent to an existing roadway (¼ mile north of Highway 2) and within the confines of an open-cut pit. Therefore, only minor impacts upon the access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities would exist. However, no changes to the existing opportunities for recreational and wilderness activities in the area would be expected from the operation of the crushing/screening facility because the site is already being utilized for aggregate crushing/screening. Additionally, noise from the facility would be minor because the facility would operate within the confines of an existing open-cut pit. Also, the facility would operate on a seasonal and intermittent basis. Therefore, any changes in the quality of recreational and wilderness activities from noise, created by operating the equipment at the site, would be expected to be minor and intermittent.

G. Quantity and Distribution of Employment

The crushing/screening operation is a portable source, with seasonal and intermittent operations. Therefore, the facility would only have minor effects on the quantity and distribution of employment in the area because only two employees would be needed for such operations and only two new employees are expected to be added.

H. Distribution of Population

The portable crushing/screening operation is small and would only require two employees to operate. Also, no individuals would be expected to permanently relocate to the area as a result of operating the crushing/screening facility. Since the crushing/screening operation would only have intermittent and seasonal operations, the operations would not disrupt the normal population distribution in the initial area or any future area of operation.

I. Demands of Government Services

Minor increases would be seen in traffic on existing roadways in the area while the crushing/screening operation is in progress. In addition, government services would be required for acquiring the appropriate permits from government agencies and for monitoring compliance with the permits. Demands for government services would be minor.

J. Industrial and Commercial Activity

The crushing/screening operation would represent only a minor increase in the industrial activity in the area because the source would be a minor source (relatively small in size by industrial standards) and would be portable and temporary in nature. No additional industrial or commercial activity would be expected as a result of the proposed operation.

K. Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals

Schellinger would be allowed, by permit, to operate in areas designated by EPA as attainment or unclassified. The permitted production limits and opacity limits would be protective of air quality while the facility is operating in permitted locations within Montana. Because the facility would be a small and portable source and would have intermittent and seasonal operations, any effects from the facility would be minor and short-lived.

L. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

The crushing/screening operations would cause minor cumulative and secondary impacts to the social and economic aspects of the human environment in the immediate area because the source is a portable, temporary source. Minor increases in traffic would have minor effects on local traffic in the immediate area, thus, having a direct effect on the social environment. Because the source is relatively small and temporary, only minor economic impacts to the local economy would be expected from the operation of the facility. While additional equipment may be operated with equipment to be permitted in this permit, any additional equipment to be included in such operations would have appropriate production and hourly operational limits placed in the permit and addendum (as described in Section 8.F of this EA). Thus, minor and temporary cumulative effects would result on the local economy.

Recommendation: An EIS is not required.

If an EIS is not required, explain why the EA is an appropriate level of analysis: All potential effects resulting from construction and operation of the proposed facility are minor; therefore, an EIS is not required.

Other groups or agencies contacted or which may have overlapping jurisdiction: Department of Environmental Quality - Permitting and Compliance Division (Industrial and Energy Minerals Bureau); Montana Natural Heritage Program; and the State Historic Preservation Office (Montana Historical Society).

Individuals or groups contributing to this EA: Department of Environmental Quality (Air and Waste Management Bureau and Industrial and Energy Minerals Bureau), Montana Natural Heritage Program, and State Historic Preservation Office (Montana Historical Society).

EA prepared by: Ron Lowney

Date: September 2, 2003